

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Form Bi-689

FIELD DIARY

Mr. E. A. Goldman

(Official title.)

Period, June 12 to June 26, 1924

Yellowstone Nat. Park -

NOTICE

Montana (Absoraka Mts.)

This book is Government property. The finder is requested to mail it to the BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., or deliver it to the official whose name appears above. A detachable addressed frank will be found on the last page; by tying this on the cover the book may be mailed without postage or wrapping if fastened shut.

(Thurs)
June 12, Gallatin R.S., Yel.
Nat. Park. (continued from
previous book)

Elk. Fifteen or 20 elk
were seen today in various
places on the summer
range on Pan Creek. In
one bunch of over a dozen
animals consisting of cows
and bulls & calves were
seen. Some of the cows
are in the dark sleek
summer coat and others
still retain much of the
winter coat and have
a patched appearance.
Very few signs of elk were
seen on Spokan Mts.
probably owing to the
steep nearly uniformly
timbered character, but

June 12 con.

Fan Creek is moderately occupied by elk.

Moose. Three were seen today in the willows on the broad flat forming the bottom along Fan Creek. All were cows - 2 together and another perhaps a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile away. They were watched feeding for some time. One was clearly seen browsing willows and one appeared to be feeding on the coarse grass or aquatic vegetation among the willows. This was at 1 P.M. A few moose droppings about the size and color of large beans were seen on spruce ~~in~~ ^{at} the woods.

June 13 (Fri.), Gallatin
R.S. Nat. Park.

Off at 8.30 A.M. and
returned here about 4.30
P.M.

Route was up Bacon
River bk. for several miles
to a point where we
found a trail used by
elk extending up hillside
on north side of canyon.
This we followed until
it spread out in a
beautiful grassy area
known as the Burnt Fork
section, Burnt Fork
Firs a branch of Bacon
River which enters the
main canyon rather
low down. We followed

June 13 con.

the slope on up to the top of a long ridge above timber line which extends across the head of Bacon River Cr. and around the heads of Snowslide and Monument creeks. From the top we had excellent views of the surrounding country including the full length of the ^{of} Gallatin Range, upper Gallatin River, the Grayling Fork, the Teton Peaks in the dim distance far to the south and nearer the precipitous heads of Bacon River and Snowslide creeks. The return was across Snowslide

June 13 con.

Leuk canyon and over
a pass into the head of
Monument Lk. down which
we came and returned
to camp.

Forage. Excellent nearly
everywhere along the
way today, but at the
higher elevations had not
yet grown much as the
snow had only recently
melted off. Some elk
graze in summer apparently
above timber line. A few
elk stay in winter along
Monument Lk a part of
the time and there we
found some utilization
of willow.

June 13 con.

Elk. A few signs of cow
elk and calves were
seen along the lower
part of Bacon River where
there is a broad Beaver
flat, and the trail up
to Burnt Fork country
showed considerable use.
Several were seen in
the edge of timber so
that they could not
easily be counted in
2 places ~~seen~~ in Burnt
Flat section and 3 cows
in another place in
the same section. Some
of these had red, but
others showed a paler
appearance. On Burnt

June 13 am.

Fort section consists of
extensive open park
mixed with timber signs
were seen of a considerable
number, and calf tracks
were noted in several
places. Many of these
signs were well up
the slope not far from
the lower edge of the
small remaining snow
banks where the slope was
fresh and green, but
short owing to the
brief period during which
it has been uncovered.
A third horse and a
few old signs were
seen on the summit.

June 13 con.
above timber line and
it seems probable that
a few range up there
in late summer although
that does not account
for the shed horn. There
is little or no evidence
that elk cross the high
pass to Sage Creek at
the head of Bear
River. On the return
route across Snowslide
Creek we followed a game
trail ~~with~~ which is no
doubt part of a formerly
well travelled route
across a pass in the
vicinity of the ridge
between the heads of

June 13 con

Snowslide and Monument
Creeks. But there is little
use of this trail recently.
A few elk are ranging
now however, all through
this section. A few elk
also range at present
and are said to have
ranged all winter
within a mile of Nelson
Storero's place on
Monument Creek. It seems
very clear that the present
hunting in this section
prevents a former migration
across to Sage Creek.

June 14 (Sat.) Upper
Gallatin River, Gel. Nat.
Park.

Off at 10.30 A.M. Horses
had stayed. Made camp
about 6 P.M.

Route along Paun Pass
trail from Gallatin Sta
to top of Pass, then
westward until we dropped
into bottom of Gallatin
Valley near where it
breaks precipitous along
sides about 3 miles
below Paun Pass.

Trail ascended grad-
ually to top of Pass
which is a saddle near
timber line at about
9000 ft. Most of snow

June 14 con.
had melted, but there
were still small
drifts in places.

Forage. Very good along
most of way, but at the
higher elevations had not
yet had time to make
much growth and is
being considerably utilized
by the elk which seem
to be pretty generally
distributed. Some browsing
of *Symphoricarpos* ~~and~~
was noted.

Elk. About 26 head
of elk were seen in
various places, the
largest bunch consisting
of about 16 head about
12 of which were bulls.

June 14. con.

In the evening elk were out in the bottom of the flat along the Gallatin within a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile above and below camp. One stood watching us for some time from the edge of the timber. All elk seen were in good condition. Some are in summer coat and others still are in ragged pelage. A number of large bulls were seen some with growing horns at least 2 ft. long. Apparently most of those at the higher levels are bulls. No calves were seen but

June 14 con.
a few hawks were noted.
The elk are evidently
following the melting
snow closely, but do not
range much off the trail
in the Pass. Many hawks
were seen going both
ways in well worn
trail across the Pass.
Trails from the Gallatin
converge toward the
Pass and one ~~to~~ well
worn trail runs north
just east of the Pass
to the Helena Lk.
drainage.

June 15 (Sun), Near Bighorn Pass,
Yell. Nat. Park.

Off at 8.30 A.M. - Assembled by
trail up Gallatin Riv. to
Bighorn Pass. The Pass is very
narrow, less than a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile bet.
precipitous bluffs. On the
east side the Pass opens in
a basin perhaps a mile
across, and on the west
side is the rather broad,
gradually sloping Gallatin
River, the slope ~~rather~~
increasing near the head
which is the little Gallatin
lobe at the foot of 3 Ruins
Peak. Camped on Panther Lk.,
several miles east of Bighorn
Pass. Weather clear, warm and
fine.

June 15 con.

Forage, seems shorter than at similarly low elevations on the winter range of deer. Whether this is due to dryer conditions or to elk utilization I am not quite sure. Along Panther Creek there is considerable utilization of willow, and it may be that some elk winter here. Some of this willow browsing is, however, no doubt by moose which occur here.

Elk, seen in a number of places today, both cows and bulls, and a few calf hocks were seen along Panther Cr. ~~Near Bigg's~~ Upper Gallatin is fairly well occupied by elk. In Big Horn Pass fresh hocks were seen of a small bunch at least that had gone through June

west ^{east} to ~~west~~ ^{east} June 15 con.
Just through the
Pass on the east side we
met a bunch of about a dozen
and just beyond 7 more that
were evidently headed for
the Pass and if not stopped
by us would apparently have
gone through from east to
west. These were, I am inclined
to think Gaudin elk. An
elk trail was seen with my
glasses, looking across from
near the Pass, along the
Gallatin base of the hills on
the western side of the
River leading toward a
pass about as high as Big Horn
across to the Grayling west
of Three Rivers Peak. In this
pass I could see a trail
through the snow.

June 15 con.

Moose. A few signs not
very fresh seen in the
willows and fir timber along
Panther Cr. and willows.
considerably browned in
the vicinity.

June 16 ^(Mon) Yellowstone Park,
Yel. Nat. Park Wyo.

Left camp on Panther Creek
and skirted the eastern foot-
hills of the Gallatin Mts.

turning northward up the Tame
Ck. and Gardiner Ck. ~~valleys~~.
We rode for several miles
up the Tame Ck. canyon and
then turned back and followed
the Tame Pass trail east
to Yellowstone Park. From
our camp near where ~~the~~
Panther Ck. emerges from the
mountains it is open, rolling
country, largely grassland
extending east for miles.
The Tame Creek and the branch
of Gardiner Ck. from its
point where the latter
enters it ~~are~~ flow through

June 16 con.
a beautiful rolling country
where little valleys or
swales are interrupted
in places by rolling hills.
Forage. The little valleys
and rolling hills along
the east base of Gallatin
Mts. are apparently shorter
grazed than the Gallatin
valley across the mountains.
Some of the southern exposure
are pretty intensively grazed
in winter. Soil is apparently
not so good as on the western
side of the mts. Some
utilization of willow was
noted and it is probable
that some elk winter in the
vicinity.

Elk, A considerable number

June 16 con.
was seen in the little basin-
like valleys and on rolling
hills along the east base
of the Gallatin Mts. 15
head mostly cows but including
a few young bulls ~~was~~^{were} seen
in one bunch in an open
meadow before they saw
us or became alarmed. Five
small calves were gamboling
about near their mothers.
They run much like small
calves of domestic stock, galloping
suddenly this way and that
and making sudden turns
with ~~heads~~ heads meanwhile
somewhat lowered. Many
trails were seen converging
toward Four Pass.

June 17 (Tue) Yellowstone
Park, Wyo.

Remained here today
according to routine waiting.

June 18 (Wed.), Cody, Wyo.
Left Yellowstone Park at 5:30
A.M. with Mr. Rackford and
Mr. Smith and were taken
by auto by Mr. H. M. Albright
to Cody where we arrived
about 5:30 P.M. This gave
us an opportunity to see
something of the wonders of
the Park and at the same
time of game conditions.

Rackford stopped off at
Napili R.S. on the Shoshone
Nat. Forest, but Smith and I
continued to Cody.

June 19 (Thurs). Wapiti R.S.,
Shoshone Nat. Forest, Wyo.

Left Cody about 7 A.M. ~~at~~
with Mr. Albright in his auto
and reached this place about
9 A.M. Horses were ready and
we left at once on a ride
over the range of the elk
in this forest. We ^{were} joined by
the Forest Supervisor Mr.
Langworthy and Rangers
Douglas and Spencer. We
rode up Elk Fork of the
north fork of the Shoshone
River a short distance and
turned up a small branch
cutting from the left and
thence out and up along
a high ridge leading back
to the base of the higher
mountains where there was

June 19 con.
still some snow lying in
places, descending by a
different route, ^{to}
~~Parage~~. The ^{winter and summer} range of the
Shoshone Elk is a steep country,
much of it well sheltered and
fairly well grassed. The soil
is loose and friable, however,
and the surface is less
completely covered than
on the Gallatin ranges. The
areas along the Shoshone
and Elk Park traps are
heavily utilized in winter,
however, show good recovery
from intensive use, the
 bunches of grass being strong
and vigorous. The area
being a part of the game
preserve. There is an

June 19 con.

abundance of grass ~~of~~ on areas utilized in summer. The elk recently left the ~~lower~~ median levels and are said to spend most of the summer high up near the heads of the streams, but do not cross the high mountains to any great extent.

Elk. Several were seen on a high ridge to far away determine whether cows or bulls. Ranger estimated 800 or 900 on Elk Fork and vicinity. Ranger Spencer says there is some intermingling of elk across the head of Elk Fork with the Thorofare country and across the head of Eagle Creek, and Mr. Fargusson says Yellowstone elk cross to a limited

June 19 1903. Spicer
states in summer. Spicer
says that after the hunting season
that elk cross to the north
side of the Shoshone and some
some winter beyond the game
preserve borders where the
forage is fairly good. In
summer elk range far back
near the heads of canyons nearly
throughout the Shoshone
watershed, but winter mainly
in the lower part of the
Elk Park watershed. At
Jones Pass Spicer says a few
cross. Also a few cross at
head of Tawau, some elk
believed to cross from Elk
Park over Wapiti Ridge to
South Fork of Shoshone via
Yellow Ck. Spicer says when
therefore area was closed
and area opened again

June 19 con.
most that there was a
noticeable drift up Open Valley
from Thorofare across the
of Elk Park. Total estimate
for Shoreline elk in North
1923 is 1390. About 35 elk
were found dead this spring,
mostly old bulls and calves
heavily infested with ticks.
about 35 were killed by
hunters.

Deer. About 30 carcasses
of deer believed to have been
killed by coyotes were
found this spring. 1000 of
deer occupy the general area
~~Spencer~~

Coyotes. Spencer says that
coyotes have been seen in
packs of a dozen together.

June 20 (Fri.) Yellowstone Park,
Yel. Nat. Park.

Left Wapiti R.S. about 10.30 and
reached Yellowstone Park (Mammoth
Camp) about 10.30 P.M.

Ranger Spencer took Smith,
Rachford and I to Sylvan
Pass the Park entrance east of
Sylvan Pass in his car and then
we caught one of the yellow
buses of the Yellowstone
Transportation Co. to Yellowstone
Camp, where we arrived about
6 P.M. There we were ~~not~~
met by Chief Ranger S.F. Wooding
about 9 P.M. and were taken
the remaining 31 miles to
Mammoth Camp. We had a very
pleasant trip and saw on
the way one bunch of about
100 elk near Lake Yellowstone and

June 20 con.
Several small bunches, all
in summer pelage, but no
calves were noted.

June 21 (Sat.) Tower Falls R.S.
Morning spent in preparation
for a trip northeast out of
the Park to the Absaroka
Front to cover conditions on
the southern slope of the
Boulder Divide.

Off at 1.30 P.M. and reached
Tower Falls R.S. about 6 P.M.
Followed the main road
across a part of the so-called
Black Tail range formerly
used as a horse pasture or
range.

Forage. The general forage
cover is fairly good, but

June 21 cont.

in many places have evidently
been overgrazed at least in
the past. In many places it
shows the effect of the
dry weather that has been
general. The area apparently
received less rain and snow
than the Gallatin country,
but impresses me as being
in most places better
covered with a denser
stand of grass. There is
much forage in the Gallatin
country but more of it seems
to me to be herbaceous. Many
of the aspens along the
way are scarred by elk,
partly by gnawing, but much
of it by rubbing.
Sick a few seen along

June 21 con.
the way, but this section is
used by elk in summer to a
limited extent only.

Bears. A black bear came
walking along the hillside
within about 150 yds. of the
station about 7 o'clock. Bears
have recently been troublesome
in trying to get at food at a
road camp near the station
recently. One of the men set
a small shepherd dog on the
bear. The dog barked at the
bear but was not very anx-
ious to take hold of him and
the bear moved off delib-
erately looking back occasionally.
Yesterday a bear tried to force
his way into a cabin by
scratching at the door. When
a man inside opened the

door the bear was ready to
come on in but as he dis-
covered it fell backward off
the porch when rapped on
the nose with a short iron
bar, and soon shuffled off
growling.

Met Mr. G. E. Martin, Forest
Supervisor from Livingston
and Ranger Johnson who are
to accompany us on our
trip.

(Sun.)

June 22. Slough Cr. R.S.
Off at 8.50 A.M.: Arrived
here about 1.30 P.M. - 27 mi.
and ^{and Savary}

Route was across yellowstone
Ruins and up Slough Cr.
The valley of Slough Cr. is
rather broad fertile
country varying from a

June 22 con.

few hundred yards to over half a mile. Part way up we passed the grassy bottoms where several hundred tons of hay are cut and fed in winter to elk. Mts. are fairly steep and rocky on both sides. At one point above the hay ranches an old landslide from the left where the face of the mountain became detached reached part way across the valley. Grass. Grass a good stand and generally good except in the Tatum Valley where it shows effects of rather heavy grazing. This was grazed

June 22 can
by domestic stock in the
past and has apparently
never fully recovered. It
is also much grazed by
elk and probably buffaloes.
Aspens and lodgepole
pines especially younger
ones are very seriously
damaged in fact there
is little or no reproduction
along the valley near
the Hay ranches where
hay is fed in winter.
Willows also hard hit.

Elk, ~~one~~ ^{one} seen and a
few tracks of others
noted. One calf was
with a group of 4 or 5.

Antelope. Seen year
in one place and ~~in~~
2 in another.

Moose. Tracks along
Slough Lk. near R.S.

June 23 (Mon.) Slough Lk.
R.S.

Off at 6 A.M.; returned at
6 P.M. to same camp. - 30 mi.

Route today was up the
ridge between Foot Lk. and
Wolverine Lk, the north branch
of Slough Lk. entering from the
east, for several miles and then
turned down into Wolverine Lk
Canyon and followed that
up to its head in the pass
leading across to ^{near} the extreme
head of Stillwater River. We
then climbed Pease Mt.
which extends well above
timber line, then returned to
the Pass mentioned and crossing

June 23

around to the east of Peace
Mts. along the edge of Stillwater
Valley to Lake Abundance in a
pass separating the head of
of Lake Abundance Cr. from
the Stillwater drainage.
We then descended Lake
Abundance Cr. to Flough Cr.
and returned to the station.

Much of the country is
timbered and the general
area is high, but there
are some open glades
especially along streams
affording considerable grass
and weed forage. There
is little forage in the
timber - spruce and fir,
but often considerable
forage where the timber is
lodgepole pine or Douglas
fir. Wonderful views were

June 23rd con.

had of the surrounding mountains from the ~~top~~ top of Rose Mt. I do not remember ever to have had finer mountain views from one point. We were completely surrounded by. horizon peaks clad in partially melted snow, largely above timber line, the lines of snow alternating with bare ground bringing them out in striking contrast. Cut-off Mt. on our right as we ascended the valley of Wolverine Cr. presented a particularly striking appearance.

Farage. The entire area covered today was sheep range, rather closely cropped

June 23 con.

I judged, but perhaps not overgrazed as there is a good stand of grass and weeds or herbaceous vegetation coming up. Very ^{few} ~~little~~ signs of game of our.

Elk. Tracks were seen of a few elk in various places ^{one in Wolverine Pass} and it is clear that a very few remain on the area. The mountain wall along the Park boundary from Slough Lk. over through Cut off Mt. to the Pass at the head of Wolverine Lk. seems to form an effective barrier for elk.

Moose. A few signs seen on both Wolverine and Lake Abundance creeks. ^{shows small ones.}

June 23 con.

Castor. One killed near
the head of Walverine Cr.
was first seen walking
about in a grove of glades.
Its stomach contained about
a qt. of vegetable fragments
including what appeared
to be about 2 tablespoonsfuls
of the inner bark of lodgepole
pine, various herbs and
grass.

Moose. ~~Moose signs seen in~~
~~swampy spots~~

Deer. Saw a few ~~signs~~ tracks
of Lake Abnawa Cr.
Mt. Sheep. Three seen by
Rachford on Pease Mts.

(Yuc.)

June 24, Buffalo Park R.R.
Off at 7.30 A.M.; arrived here 12.30
P.M. - Dist. 12 mi.

Route was across Slough Cr. and
up the ridge south & west of
Bull Cr. to the top of a ridge
at about 9500 ft. at the head
of Bull Cr. then down a side
canyon to the R.R. on Buffalo
Park. Ascented rather steeply
nearly all the way through
timber, but open glades appear
in places.

Forage. An abundant growth
of dwarf hempnettle, ~~and~~
some other small shrubs
and herbaceous vegetation in
the timber up to the higher
elevations recently bare of
snow where almost nothing
has yet started to grow. It will
be at best July 15 before much

June 24 con.

Garage will be available for game or for sheep at the higher elevations. Garage today on the area closed to domestic stock is much better than yesterday on areas grazed by sheep. We had very fine views of the surrounding country from the summit. Our views extended as far as to Pilot and Dunder mts. across the Wyo. line east of the Park and to Three Rivers Mt. in the Gallatin.

Beck. A few tracks seen along the trail up the ridge.

Moose. A number of tracks on trail up ridge.

In afternoon made trip to Hadden Lake about 3 miles down the valley below the Sta. and located in the timber on

June 24 cont.

the hill side behind what is probably an old land slide.

Elk. Numerous signs seen along valley bottom and ~~at~~ ⁱⁿ 5 ~~sign~~ ^{signs} in many.

Moose. A good many signs along valley below station.

Forage. Willows grow ~~apparently~~ to a limited extent, by ~~moose~~ ^{moose} only indicates that elk do not winter in numbers here. Ranger Johnson says a few bull elk winter in the general area.

June 25 (Wed.) Hellroaring
R.S.

Off at 7.30 a.m.; reached
Hellroaring R.S. about 4 P.M.

Route today was across Buffalo
Fork and up a ridge to the top
of Hummingbird Peak near the
head of Bull Lk. and along a
ridge north until blocked by
snow. We turned back and took
the trail down the slope to
Hell Roaring R.S.

Forage. Good on lower slopes, but
on the higher slopes where snow
has recently melted it has not
yet started to grow.

Elk. A few signs of elk and
were seen as high as near

Telephone Basin which is summer
range for a few only. And a few
signs of elk were seen on the

June 25

Hellroaring slope. It is evident that few elk range in the area. A few seen near the Stables. Moose. A bull was seen by Smith in descending the Hell Roaring side of the ridge we crossed. And hawks were seen in a number of places, including the immediate vicinity of Hell Roaring Sta.

Deer. A number of hawks were seen and it seems probable that they are not uncommon in the general area traversed.

June 26, Hell Roaring R.D.
Off at 7.30 a.m. and returned to
same station at 8.30 P.M.

Route was up ridge east of
Hell Roaring to Middle Fork which
was crossed above its mouth
and we turned up West Fork for
a short distance to a cabin
on the sheep grazed area. Then
across Hell Roaring and back
down the ridge on the west
side of the creek via Carpenter's
Gate. Went up W. Fork to last meadow.

Forage. Very good at the lower
elevations on closed area, but
on sheep grazed area forming
drainage was evidently closely
cropped.

Talk. Very few signs. Tracks of
one noted on sheep grazed
area ~~on the~~ on West Fork

of Hell Roaring a short distance about mouth.

Mt Linn. Tracks of one seen on West Fork of Hell Roaring Rk.

Lynx. Tracks of one seen on W. Fork of Hell Roaring Rk.

Canis. One seen near Hell Roaring R.S. and tracks of one seen on W. Fork of Hell Roaring Rk.

Citellus columbianus. A few seen on sage brush flat and dry hill-sides near Hell Roaring R.S.

Thomomys. Range to top of highest mts. Throw out dirt which remains as ~~ab.~~ ridges after snow is gone, then apparently remains inactive for considerable time.

Roll 20 - Montana - 1924

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE
TO AVOID PAYMENT OF
POSTAGE, \$300.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

WASHINGTON.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C.

8-4043

Bureau of Biological Survey.

Southern Elk Herd. (Migration)
Park Ranger Geo. Wynn
says that in the fall of
1922 he was stationed
just north of Therofore,
Ok. near the Park line
and the first severe snow
storm he thinks about
Nov. 1, split the elk in
that locality - part of
them went down the
Yellowstone and part
crossed the Yellowstone
and started westward
toward Snake River. There
would perhaps naturally
have gone down Pacific
Ok. drainage if it had not
been for the hunters in the
open section. Storm from SW,
and about 6 in. of snow fell.

Disney - Park Rangers - Game

Period covered: ~~by time intervals~~

Distance travelled and condition

Weather conditions; depth of snow ^{and}

General forage conditions.

Elk (of special attention)

~~No. of~~

Total number seen.

No. Bulls, cows, calves in separate
herds.

Gen. condition; fat or lean? In
summer or winter coat? No. of
bulls with and without horns?

Condition of horns: ^{growing} in velvet?

Stags? ^{at different times} Smooth?

Localities favored: Timber? Open

park? Grazing or browsing on
~~north or~~ northern or southern

slopes? Note particular plants
favored. ^{as grasses, proso millet,} Browsing open or
willow and if so to what extent?

Can you find evidence of drift, giving direction and exact locality.

~~Do any animals seen. Any evidence of effect on game.~~

Does the browsing of willow exceed the growth of the preceding year? Does the browsing extend over an entire willow clump or patch, or only ^{occasionally} ~~extend to~~ a few twigs?

Are any dead animals found infested with ticks and if so to what extent?

~~Any animals found~~
No. of animals found dead.
Cause of death.

Predatory animals seen. Any evidence of effect on game.

Threshone,

~~850 - 900~~

950 - 1000 - Mar. 1918 (Count)
and estimated 1500

350 rd billed along road in
Fall 1919

3000 in at same time

A few deer come down early
for fields at the pits
and about 200 with this

Foot of 2 am up time in
Mt. St. in Kempall county
on Pine Forest in Ind.
Perhaps Hachmombie sept. which
was in county army co. etc.